Mr. Brooks and the Wilmot.

We publish to-day the admirable and independent speech of Mr. BROOKS, of New York, on the "Wilmot." Mr. B. is a Whig Member of Congress from the City, and editor of the New York Express, a leading and influential whig journal. Daniel Webster has killed the Proviso. He may exclaim, as on a former occasion he did, in relation to a National Bank, "It is an obsolete idea." Every vote in the House clearly demonstrates that the Proviso, like the old maids waist, "is growing small by degrees and beautifully less." Soon the Free Soilers themselves will repudiate it, and poor Wilmot will be made the scape goat to carry off the sins of others into the wilderness. Every whig now looking to Fillmore or his cabinet for favor, repudiates the humbug. But Old Black Dan first broke the ice. He threw the stone thas hit Billy Patterson. The democratic members who by resolutions and pledges are bound to vote for the abstraction will do so; but we trust our friends in future will have nothing to do with such nonsense. We publish the speech for the benefit of our whig readers. After the whigs of Indiana have howled until they made the day gloomy, and the night hideous, it could not be expected that they would endorse the new doctrines of the Administration at once; but they will come to it by degrees.

Mr. BROOKS said, that he was opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio, and he rose to make some remarks in opposition to it. He had been ready at any time "to face that gentleman's music," and he "faced it" the first of the session, and he was more ready "to face it" now. The world had rolled round, and the sticks of the gentleman's drum had been kept beating—but in the revolution of the earth, the fewer the soldiers that obeyed the gentleman's *tattoo*. If he kept on beating much longer, the fact was, as he believed, that very, very few would pay attention either to his morning or his evening drum. As for himself, he could say, it had not beat loud enough, nor fierce enough yet, to alarm his nerves. He faced it now. He should vote against his proviso—had voted against it in January last, and was ready to vote against it in all the Januaries to come.

There was a time (Mr. B. went on to say) when the Wilmot proviso was not as it is now, a mere useless, mischievous abstraction, and he could very well understand the motives and the reasons of gentlemen who voted against it. It was a bolt, however, that had done its errand, that had discharged its duties, and the spent bolt now, that some men were for hurling, could only do mischief and create unnecessary alarm. When the Wilmot proviso was first introduced and passed on the floor of this House, it taught the country two salutary and important lessons, the South first, that the war with Mexico could not go on to extend slavery, but that the intent and purpose would be by the majority resisted, and it taught the North next, that conquest and extension of territory jeoparded the very existence of the Union. The fear of the Wilmot proviso predisposed the southern Democratic party for peace, and it alamed the Democracy of the North not only for the Union itself, but for the nationality, and even existence of their party. Thus Democrats co-operated with Whigs in arresting the career of our Generals in Mexico, and in compelling a peace.

The lesson is impressed upon our history; and no party, hereafter, will be anxious for a war of conquest, unless it is first settled to which section of the Union the political profit will inure. The reasons and motives then that prompted gentleman to urge the Wilmot proviso, no doubt sprang from high and patriotic causes; but as things were now, the Wilmot proviso was an abstraction, mischievous in all its consequences, and periling even the unity and existence of the Republic. That Providence of Almighty God, which had so often watched over and preserved us as a favored people, with His "cloud by day and pillar of fire by night," is watching over us now, and preserving us now, from the perils that our passion for conquest, and for other people's lands, had brought upon us. We were to be preserved too, without any self-sacrifices of principle, or pride, or sectional preferences, or pledges, if we would only leave all to that Almighty God, and not attempt to be wiser than He, in settling the destiny of our country, what part of it should be bond or free. That destiny is already fixed, irrevocably fixed, beyond any human control; and, in my opinion, all we ought to try to do, is to await the decree on that Providence, and stand by it, whatever it may be.

To settle this terrible agitation in this Hall and Chamber, such by the way as no other form of government is strong enough to stand a month, I am willing to become a convert to the doctrine of non-intervention, of non-action—and in good faith, too. If it is of any importance to know what I am willing to do, I will state here, that I will vote for no Wilmot proviso, now or hereafter, or any matters before us; and I will stand upon the principle, that the authority of this Government shall not be exerted to exclude or to extend slavery, the principle of compromise upon which it was framed. Thus, it will be seen, if I am opposed to a single-headed, uniform, universal Wilmot, I am the more opposed to the double-headed, double-shotted Wilmot, which would exclude slavery by law north of 36 deg. 30, and establish it by law south of that line. If the Wilmot proviso is a principle, and a principle that must be enforced, the law of the majority will succeed, and the old, and ancient, and venerable, and now immortal "Wilmot" will carry the day.

But I will pledge myself here now, while a member of this Congress, to resist them both; and I will fall back, in order to give peace, upon the non-intervention, non-action invitation of the southern members, so fervently sent up during the last Congress in these Halls; and I beg these gentlemen here to stand the ground they stood on then, and not to become converts to the Wilmot principle which they once so earnestly denounced, and which is without doubt a principle alarming to the South. I will stand with them now on their principle of non-intervention, and I will follow the salutary rule, that the Federal Government was not created to exclude or to establish slavery by law, and leave that exciting subject to the States, and the inscrutable Providence that has fixed so anomalous a class of human beings upon our otherwise free form of government. No other rule of action, as it now seems to me, can save this glorious heritage of our fathers from the inevitable internal dissensions which threaten it—and these were the rules which animated and inspired the bosoms of the Hancocks, the Rutledges, the Adamses, and the Pinckneys, who bequeathed this heritage to us.

And I can see, Mr. Speaker, that no section of our country has anything to lose, but on the contrary, everything to gain by the policy of non-action in this matter of slavery; for that destiny of Almighty God, of which I spoke but a moment ago, has regulated all these things for us. California is settled, and is settling with a miraculous rapidity; and its social polity is fixed beyond the power of this government to change it. No law of yours is omnipotent enough to reverse the social order there established. The people have decreed and are yet decreeing the universality of freedom. The emigrant from the banks of the Mississippi joins heartily with the emigrant from Maine, in ordaining the exclusion of slavery, as the common interest of all; and all the armies and navies of the world cannot create slavery where all the people *will* all to be free.

I know that southern gentlemen attribute this feeling to the preoccupation of the soil by northern emigrants, under the patronage of the Federal Government; but a power higher than any government settled this question; and that was gold, stimulating instant, tumultuous emigration. The columns of emigration settled, as they always will under like circumstances, the establishment or exclusion of slavery. The steamship, the winds that waited northern commerce there, settled the question. The people of the North did not so much go, as rush or fly, to California, when they heard that gold was there, —and the poor white man of the South, who could raise money enough to go, was there, before the owner of negroes could prepare himself to start. California became the magnet, which attracted all the enterprising poverty of America. The northern rich capitalist reposed upon his funds at home, and so did the planter on his plantation at the South, but the enterprising and ambitious poverty of both sections, rushed, aye flew on the wings of the wind, to California, and established an equality there, to have which they left their own land. No overland emigration from the slave States could overtake, or over-match these crusaders after the golden fleece. Poverty was behind, and gold was before,—and when the winds blew not strong enough, or fast enough, the genius of steam was evoked to hurry them on. The world has never seen anything like this eruption, or irruption, not even in the days of the Crusaders.

How idle, then, amid such a whilwind of causes and of people, to impute to the distant and feeble powers at Washington, a potency enough to restrain the establishment of slavery there! The whiteman there would not work with the negro in the mines, and that settled the question. The white man would not alow the capitalist, be he owner of negroes, or of peons, or of other property, to scrape, scratch, or to shovel more gold than he could—and that settled the question. It was a question between labor present and capital absent, and labor instantly prevailed. The southern emifrant joins with the northern, the first from interest, the second from education and prepossession. No authority of Government could establish slavery among such a class of emigrants. The Executive, the Legislative, and Judicial powers of this Government combined, have never been able to do it, and cannot do it now. It would be easier this moment to establish slavery in the older States of the North, where great social and pecuniary inequalities, perchance, exist; but the thing is utterly impossible among a people, who have fled from wealth, and its inequalities, in order to be socially, morally, politically, and so to speak, pecuniarily, equal and free.

Gentlemen from the South, who acknowledge in their hearts, if not by word of mouth, these truths, seek to reverse them by dividing California, making of one part a State, and of another a Territory. If I were to consult only the free-soil passion of the day, and to vote with especial reference to my section on that point, I should certainly second, instead of resisting that movement, for these same causes, which have made California non-slaveholding, will ever continue, until heavy, massive columns of slave emigration overland, can overtake and overrun emigration by sea, or the now cheap, quick-moving, enterprising emigration from the Northwest. We are as certain to have two free States, it seems clear to me, as we were to have one, if California is divided; and the more gold that is found in the southern part, the greater and quicker will be the rush of the flying columns of emigration there, that will not work with slaves, or allow a master of slaves to amass unequal shares of the precious dust. So that, slavery, as it seems to me, is as clearly and as certainly shut out from the Pacific as it is from Canada, on the northern part of the Atlantic coast. The great and impressive motive I have in resisting the division of California, comes from the great danger of being, some day or other, ruled by the members in the Senate from our Mexican acquisitions. As a resident of an Atlantic State, I do not want my people to be outnumbered, out-represented, out-voted in the United States Senate. I do not want the Atlantic ocean to bow down to the Pacific. When I look upon the map, and survey the almost immeasurable regions we have now on the Pacific, and west of the sources of the Missouri, I foresee that New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the southern States, are shorn of their sovereignty in the Union. I wish to do all I can to avert that result—I wish to make of California, of Utah, of Oregon, of New Mexico, of Nebraske, States as large as possible. I go for the broadest extent of latitude and of longitude compatible with their geographical positions, and the public interest. Large States, it is for the interest of us in these now thirty States, to carve out of those States to come; aye, the very largest, unless we intend to be overwhelmed in the Senate. Hence, I wish to resist the division of California, and I rather sorrow that she has not taken more that she claims. To divide her, it thus seems to me is a common injury to the North and the South, to be aggravated to the South, if what seems to be certain, follows, viz: the establishment of two free States there, instead of one. Even if we go further and establish slavery by law in one of these California States, as some gentlemen seem to desire, and thus ordain a southern Wilmot proviso in their behalf, it would be the same as attempting to establish slavery in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio; for these and the like people are already there, and practical masters of that soil. And this is what I meant, when I spoke of destiny, the decrees of Providence, or the fiat of Almighty God. The question, I say, is settled, and all man can do, is by unnecessary agitation to sow the seeds of civil war, and to make unhappy and bloody the soil on which we dwell.

The gentleman from Ohio is, however, not satisfied with that decree of Providence; and as he seems to think Providence has not done enough for our section of the Union, he will do something more. He asks us to face the music as an abstraction of his, and he tauntingly tells us he will "smoke the doughfaces out." He renews here to-day a proposition that he introduced at the early part of the session—an abstraction, which attempted to exclude slavery by law when governments were established in all of our Mexican acquisitions, including California.

Mr. ROOT. No, not California.

Mr. BROOKS. Well, in all our Territories east of California. And that abstraction was once thrust out of the House, amid all the cries of the gentleman upon us northern members to "face the music." I trust that this unnecessary, inopportune, and mischievous proposition will receive the same kind of treatment now, though it presents itself in a more imposing form. I know, and I feel the power which the gentleman's whip may have over members elected two years ago, in the storm of anti-slavery excitement that then existed; and I know the embarrassment that whip may create amid members pledged during that excitement to votes as he who sets himself up to be their overseer, their driver, tells them to do. But the day of overseers and of drivers is passing away, and the whip is loosing its lash. Emancipation is every day coming more and more, as the world rolls round, and the less are we slaves, fearing our would-be masters. Emancipation, however, cannot thoroughly take place, till the people pass their Representatives through the ordeal of another election. Two years ago, Mr. Clay, our favorite candidate for the Presidency, was sacrificed, as we Whigs of the North in the main believed, because of his liberal preferences, and General Taylor was made our candidate for the Presidency for an opposite cause. The indignation over such a sacrifice drove no small portion of our party into extremes, and these extremes were invigorated by the fuel which the Free Soil Van Buren Democracy supplied. The members of this Congress from the free States were elected, in the main, amid this excitement, and they came here under impulses, and with pledges from which there can be no escape only by the ordeal of another election. When that takes place, they will represent a people who, in my belief, share in but a small degree, with the extremes now acting upon this floor. The people are ahead of their Representatives, I feel sure, in a disposition to settle all these agitating questions before us, which now divide and distract the country, and to settle them amicably, fraternally, and equally. As to my own self I can say, that though I took great responsibility in voting against the Wilmot proviso the early part of this session, I have been more than sustained in the great metropolis which I have the honor in part to represent. Over forty thousand names, not men of ink and paper, but real men with residences to their names, have given me and my colleagues a ticket to ride in an omnibus, a cab, a sulky, a wagon, or a go-cart, aye in any honorable vehicle that comes along, singly or doubly, but to ride, at all events. I prefer a carriage with a single passenger, if I can get it, but I shall not stand upon the order of my going, but keep trying to go.—And this feeling is not alone the feeling of the city. The great metropolis of a nation's commerce, the centre of its business, the focus of its exchanges, but foreshadows what a nation thinks. It may be in advance of the nation. Public opinion may there sooner come to a head; but when the business agents of a nation—when their servants speak, and speak thus emphatically, unequivocally, universally, it is but the premonitory note of the loud thunder that is preparing to burst.

The gentleman from Ohio, I think, foresees the coming public opinion in the North, and hence his musical blast again this morning to summon his followers to overawe us of the North, and to frighten us down.—"Othello's occupation's gone," if the excitement is not kept brewing. What will become of me, perchance he soliloquizes, if the storm is hushed, and I am not buoyed up, and drop down? If, in the importance and grandeur of the subject which we have this day and yesterday voted upon, there was not a solemnity that did not admit of the ridiculous, the extraordinary scenes and associations of to-day and yesterday, would convulse us with laughter. I saw marching between the tellers just now, almost arm in arm, and more than once, gentlemen from the North and South, who could hardly keep each other's company two seconds without a smile or a shrug. There went the gentleman from Ohio, and gentlemen from South Carolina, Siamese Twins. There were there gentlemen together who were for dissolving the Union if the Wilmot proviso *was* passed, and gentlemen for dissolving the Union if it was *not* passed. Gentlemen will parpon me, but some lines of Shakespeare run through my head, and I must let them out, in order to describe this composition:

> "Fillet of a fenny snake,
> In the cauldron boil and bake:
> Eye of newt, and toe of frog,
> Wool of bat and tongue of dog,
> Adder's fork and blind worm's sting,
> Lizzard's leg and owlet's wing.
> For a charm of powerful trouble.
> Like a hell-broth boil and bubble.
> Double, double, toil and trouble;
> Fire, burn, and, cauldron bubble."

And so this cauldron is to be made to boil and bubble in all parts of this Union. Now this amazing fraternity, this almost ludicrous combination may be very patriotic on the part of gentlemen from sections of the Union, and from parties utterly opposite; it may be from nobler motives than those which the people impute. And to worthy motives I am willing to impute, nay, I am bound to impute (it would be unparliamentary to do otherwise) all actions upon this floor, but not the less can I keep my eye from this strange, this extraordinary junction of extremes, this droll consociation of bed-fellows, who meet but to kiss, then to snarl, to bark, and to bite. If anything, however, on earth were wanting to convince me that I am right, it would be the opposition of these extremes to my course of action. If anything were wanting to convince me that the people of this country were at heart in favor of the principle of action which I wish to carry out on this floor, it would be this combination of extremes in opposition to these principles. I repeat, then, I have no doubt in my own mind that the great body of the northern people are willing to "face the music" at any time whenever the sound of the drum reaches their ears, even if their Representatives from opposite pledges and opposite associations are not ready to face it here in this House.

The great white race of this country, neither North nor South, will ever long consent to peril, much less to rend this Union on account of the African; and he who calculates to win popular favor, or to make a name beyound his own barn-door, by any vociferation of any obstreperous character about the African, be he from the North or from the South, much mistakes the genius of our countrymen. A member may crow himself into Congress, but he will only tarry there till some louder cock outcrows him. Whenever it is really felt that the Union is in peril from excess of zeal for the African, North or South, the white race, for self-preservation, for its own liberty, life, law, will rise as the winds rise, and the howl of the hurricane will be so terrible, that poor chanticleer will skulk from the storm, and pray for the dunghill to fall on and hide him. Our countrymen are so proud of thier country,—it is such an honor to be an American citizen; the destiny of our Union is believed to be so bright and glorious, that the white man will not sacrifice himself for the African. We owe him duties, the greater for the depression in which we keep him, and infamy alight on him, whoever, anywhere, oppresses the African in the comforts of life, the consolations of religion, or in the rupture of the social ties that consecrate a home: but woe, woe, be to the man, who rends the Union to extend slavery, or to enforce its exclusion by violent, unnecessary, provoking laws. Many sacrifices will be made, and ever have been made by all parties, to create and maintain this Union; and these sacrifices must ever continue to be made. The great body of the Northern people stand ready to make their share of sacrifice, and among them, as I believe, the Wilmot proviso men; but they expect like sacrifices on the part of their southern countrymen. Whoever asks must give; and when any of us offer to surrender our prejudices and preferences that the North has had, and yet has, for the proviso, we cannot understand the patriotism of the southern man, who asks us to establish one for him. These mutual surrenders of interests and of preferences alone can carry this government on. And as a Government, it ceases to be useful or practical, as for nine months it has been in this Hall, if there is to be an eternal conflict among the white race here, about the black race elsewhere.

This Government is, in my opinion, the strongest Government on earth, as long as it attends to the duties imposed upon it by the Constitution, and refrains from agitating topics its framers would not even name, much more agitate, and reagitate upon. A dissolution of the Union, therefore, I look upon as imposible. The despotism of Russia, or the democracy of France in its wildest paroxysms, could never rally stouter hands or warmer hearts to protect, defend, and maintain order and law, and to put down conspiracy and treason. The loyalty to the Union is of love, affection, of a common glorious life, and a coming brighter future,—and such a Government no conspirators, no traitors can overthrow. I apprehend, therefore, no physical dissolution of this Union. I hear the threats, and the mutterings, but their impotence amuses as often as their audacity provokes. But there is a moral, a social dissolution of the Union, that I fear, and of which, alas! already I see signs among us. We begin to be afraid to speak aloud among one another. Brethren as we are, countrymen under the same flag, there are topics upon which we cannot talk together, and of which we can only whisper in sections among ourselves. One of the worst omens of the times is nightly sectional caucuses in these Halls, which teach us to distrust each other, and to consider a man an enemy, because he was born under a northern or a southern sky. These suspicions, this distrust, this rupture of our fraternal bonds, may, I sometimes fear, provoke mad men, or mad States to attempt to dissolve this Union; but if they could be successful, it would only be amid fire and blood—and to be accursed by all posterity. No sacrifice is too great for me to avert this horrible catastrophe. The Union, I doubt not, can be maintained, and must be maintained, even by arms, if necessary,—but what is a Union worth, without love, without loyalty, without pride in it, and only protected by arms? Unite us once more as brethren, restore our ancient fraternity, settle and banish from these Halls this afflicting subject of slavery—and the Government is stronger than if it had at its service two hundred thousand serried bayonets, or whole parks of artillery.

A few words more to my northern countrymen, and I will finish these altogether unpremeditated remarks, which the sudden and unexpected apparition of the ghost of Wilmot presented here by the gentleman from Ohio, and which I thought *laid* in January, has called out. I conjure them now to lay this ghost again—to face this music as they did in January. Now is the day, and now is the hour. And yet I do not know who constituted this or any other member musician over us, or made him drum-major of the great northern band. Who hired him for an overseer—who put the driver's whip in his hands to crack and lay on our backs, and make us face the music he plays? Can any body tell? I will not speak of this insolent tone, or of such insolent language, in terms they deserve; for it is unparliamentary often to speak the truth, and to characterize such terms as they ought to be characterized. But I insist on knowing what divine right the gentleman has to call on us to face his music, to show our hands to him, to marshal us, or "to smoke out our doughfaces," to quote his words.—Sir, if to do right, and to *dare* to do right—if to stand by my own white race first, and the African next—if to utter such sentiments as I have been uttering, and to act upon them, make me a doughface, my face is all dough; and the gentleman may make the most he can of the admission. I am ready to be smoked out, and have been for nine months, and the quicker the smoking the better, for I am heartily tired of staying in this hole here. I want to breathe the free air of the people once more, and to be relieved from the stifling and confusing sentiment that assumes to speak for the people here.

The proposition of the gentleman from Ohio, now, that he drums us northern men up to, is the exclusion of slavery by law from Utah; for I take it for granted, that if he considers California safe, New Mexico is considered safe for exactly a similar reason. Well it is of the the highest importance to exclude slavery, by law, from Deseret, from Utah, from the Mormon settlements there! O, don't waste a moment, for there is an imminent danger lest the planter should desert the rich bottom lands of the Mississippi, and Alabama, and of the Santee and Pedee, and rush, with his slaves, from the cotton and sugar temptations of Texas, through the desert over the Snowy mountains, to the great Salt Lake in Utah. If there ever was any danger of the extension of slavery in our Mexican acquisitions, it was that it woulc go to the shores of the Pacific, where no proviso is now proposed by the gentleman from Ohio. Not that it would prevail among the Mormons, who, as a mass, abhor slavery almost with a religious fanaticism—and who are emigrants, not from the slave States, but from Old England, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, and the North west, all non-slaveholding regions. The negro can no more work for his master, and prosper in Utah, than in Canada or in Maine. It is a soil that demands irrigation; the farms are, and are intended to be, small. If Canada ever knocks at the door of the Union, I shall then expect to see the gentleman from Ohio insist that it cannot come in without his proviso in advance fixed upon it. For in the elevated regions of Utah, the frost kills the corn in September, as it does in Canada or Maine.—To insist upon the application of the Wilmot proviso to such a people, and to such a region, is but to provoke, to annoy, to excite a portion of our countrymen, "to set their tails on fire to see how they run." I will be a party to no such fun.

THE RIO COFFEE TRADE.—We have been favored with the following extract from a letter dated Rio de Janeiro, June 19, written by one of the most intelligent merchants of that city. It contains much valuable information relative to the Rio Coffee trade:

Assuming 1,100,000 bags as the probable export of coffee for the crop year, ending 20th inst., (which it is not likely to exceed,) while the export of the crop year of 1847 and 1848 was 1,850,000, and that of 1848 and 1849, 1,657,000, it will be seen that there has been a deficiency in the supply of coffee to the world, on the last two years' crops, of this country, as compared with 1847 and 1848, of about 1300 M bags, or 208 millions of lbs coffee.

This great deficiency, coupled with that in the crop of Java, one would think ought to be sufficient to establish a level of prices for some time to come, above that which ruled prior to the middle of last year; and it would not seem at all unreasonable to assume 10 cents as this probable level.

Of one thing I feel every day more and more conviction, that the export of coffee from this country will not increase, but must gradually decline as the older plantations shall cease to produce, unless her planters shall receive a price involving a cost to the exporter, of something in the neighborhood of 8 cents, and requiring 10 cents in the consuming countries to make the business worth pursuing.

From the nature of the crop, its culture cannot be relinquished and renewed at pleasure, as is the case with wheat, corn, or tobacco, and it is quite probable that a large export would continue from this country for many years, even at losing prices to the planters; but no one, under such circumstances, would open new plantations, and the export would gradually decline from the exhaustion of the older plantations. The shipments to the U. States for the months of March, April and May, were 95,625 bags, against 142,334 for the same months last year; and from the limited supply of coffee suited to the markets of the United States—the new which has so far reached us being unfit, and the general indisposition now to ship, will probably limit the export of this month to the United States to 20,000 bags, against 42,000 bags same month last year.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A GREAT FEAT.—Clinton Jackson, a young man, swam across the Niagara river, under the Falls, and back again, without landing to take breath. The distance is half a mile, and the current, as is well known, exceedingly strong and turbulent.

☞ A buggy, in which two men were sleeping, was blown into the river from the steamer Natchez, whilst ascending the Mississippi, a few days since. One of the men was drowned.

☞ The aggregate vote in the late election for Governor in New Mexico was only eight thousand four hundred and ninety-two.

☞ The Historic Times, of London, announces that the successor of General Taylor is Mr. "Phillmore"!!!

[For the Indiana State Sentinel.]

The August Election.

MR. BROWN:—In your last number you gave us the result of the recent election in Marion county, in a form exhibiting the vote of the *country*, and that of the *city or Centre township*, in separate columns. I beg leave to make a few suggestions naturally arising ont of this rather singular result. It will be recollected by those who attended the Convention for the selection of candidates for the Convention, Legislature, &c., it was arranged and understood that the *city* and *country* should each have a representation in both the Constitutional Convention and the Legislature, and I refer in this, to both the Whig and Democratic county conventions. It was considered but fair that the town and country should thus be represented, no matter whether success attended the Whig or Democratic nominations, and as a general thing, it was known or expected that the voters, both in town and country, would manifest their usual preferences for men of their own party. So far as the country is concerned, this result was exhibited. In some few instances only, candidates living in the country, received a small vote from the opposite side. But it seems by looking over the vote of the *city*, that all political or party preferences were thrown aside, and both whig and democratic voters concentrated their strength on the *city candidates*, thus electing every officer whose residence was within the corporate limits of the city. *The manner* in which this result was brought about, is of course pretty well understood through the country generally, and although I can have no objections to the citizens of Centre township doing their own voting, in their own way; yet it may well become us of the country to cast about us, and see if there is no method left, by which, in future, the country shall have a fair and equal share in the legislation of the country. The country townships are entitled, in all fairness, to *two-thirds* of the offices and of the representation, and with all their accustomed liberality, it can hardly be expected that they will readily yield up every right they have in this important matter, and give over to their fellow-citizens of town the whole and sole control and management of their concerns. It cannot be said that the county convention presented to the people candidates from the country who were considered by them unfit or incompetent, because the support they gave them in the whole eight country towns hips, showed that they approved of the nominations, and they sent them into town with respectable majorities, in many instances over those who are declared to be elected. It was but reasonable for the farmers to suppose; that the city would be satisfied with having the County Auditor, the County Treasurer, the Sheriff, and *full half* of the delegation to the Legislature and Constitutional Convention, and I suppose it never entered the mind of any one, that by *arrangement*, it was intended to refuse this *full half*, when they were only entitled to a third, and take in lieu thereof the "Lion's share. But so it is, and it now becomes the farmers to look to the future, and take the requisite steps to insure them a fair and equal share in the business of legislation, and in filling, *hereafter*, the various offices to which the country is by law and the constitution entitled. It seems indeed fortunate that this lesson has been read to them, just preceding the Legislature, whose duty it will be to district the State and give to all a fair and equal share in making the laws by which they are to be governed.

The farmers of Marion county think they have intelligence enough to represent their interest aright, and they set too high a value on their right to participate in the legislation of the country, and in discharging the duties of other offices, to yield every vestige of control in these things to any set of men. It is but fair, therefore, to suppose they will ask, at the proper time, for a separate representation, equal to their rights, and a fair division of the various county offices. It will not be denied that the country has been heretofore liberal, always according to the city more than her share. In all these matters they have been content with less than their own—they have generally asked for but little;—and *now* even that little has been denied them. They have submitted to this state of things long. Can they in reason be expected to tolerate this longer? The above suggestions are submitted to the voters of Marion county for their deliberation, and for a remedy.

Sept. 3d, 1850. A SUBSCRIBER.

The Mormons in England.

Mr. Mackay has written for the London *Morning Chronicle*, a full and interesting account of the Mormons, a large number of whom are constantly emigrating from England to this country. He says that the Mormons boast of having an emigration fund of three and a half tons of California gold. Dr. Mackay saw and mixed much with these enthusiasts at Liverpool. He was introduced to one of their priests who evinced the most friendly feeling, finding that he was the author of a piece of poetry which is in high favor among the sect. It seems that during the last ten years, the emigration of Mormons from England has been nearly 14,000, and that during the last year it amounted to 2,500—chiefly farmers and mechanics of a superior class, from Lancashire, Yorkshire, Wales, and the southern parts of Scotland. "The Growth of Mohammedanism," Dr. Mackay says, "rapid as it was, is not to be compared with the rise and growth of Mormonism."

AMERICAN STEAMERS ON THE STOCKS.—There are now eight large and splendid ocean steamships in the course of construction at New York, and all nearly completed. It is expected that they will be finished and running within three months. Four of them are intended for the Pacific Ocean. One will be launched in three weeks. The Humboldt and Franklin, of the new Havre line, are nearly ready for sea.

☞ The population of Tiffin, Ohio, is 2,718. In 1840 it was 728. The town has had a rapid growth in consequence of the railroad.

☞ Orville H. Browning, of Quincy, Illinois, has been nominated by the whigs of the Fifth Congressional district for Congress.

DIED,

On the 7th inst., THEODORE GRAYDON, aged about 12 years, and son of Mr. Alexander Graydon, of this city.

CANDIDATES.

☞ We are requested to announce the name of CHARLES G. WARNER, of Indianapolis, as a candidate for Door Keeper to the Constitutional Convention.

☞ We are requested to announce the name of JOSEPH S. BECKLES, of Delaware county, as a candidate for the office of Principal Secretary of the Constitutional Convention.

☞ We are requested to announce SOLON TURMAN, of the "People's Friend," Covington, Ind., as a candidate for Secretary of the Constitutional Convention.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

THIS old established newspaper was purchased by the undersigned on the 1st of June last, of G. A. & J. P. Chapmans (the *sole* proprietors.) Its largely increased circulation since then, and the almost universal commendations of the press strengthen the belief that its course meets the approval of the Democratic party and the people. The Editorial Department is conducted by William J. Brown and Nathaniel Bolton—the latter as Assistant and local Editor.

In politics, it will be thoroughly and radically democratic, and will maintain the principles of the great national democratic party, unmixed with any new *isms* or doctrines whatever. Its mission will be to proclaim truth, and combat error, to preserve the Union of the States and the Union of the democratic party. It will endeavor to allay sectional prejudices, and to cultivate that spirit of amity, and justice, which is the true basis of our national Union. It will be the organ of the party and not of any man, clique, or faction. It will be firm and decided in the advocacy of its principles, but courteous and respectful to its political opponents. It will know no enemies but the enemies of Democracy.

In addition to politics, the Sentinel will always contain the latest foreign and domestic news, literary matter and commercial intelligence. A competent and faithful correspondent will be employed at Washington, whose pen will be engaged in communicating the important events from the National Metropolis.

During the Sessions of the CONVENTION and LEGISLATURE full and faithful reports of the Debates and proceedings will be given.

The business and financial department will be conducted by the undersigned, to whom all communications on that subject must be addressed

AUSTIN H. BROWN.

TERMS.

The INDIANA STATE SENTINEL is printed with entire new materials, on paper of a superior quality, and contains a larger amount of reading matter than any paper in the State.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER will be printed every Wednesday and Saturday, and three times a week during the Session of the Convention and Legislature, at Four Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY PAPER will be published every Thursday at the following low rates:

One copy, one year	$2 00
Three copies " "	5 00
Five copies " "	8 00
Ten copies " " (in clubs)	10 00
One copy, six months	1 00
One copy, three months	50

☞ *The money in all cases to accompany subscriptions.*

Any person sending a Club of *Ten*, with cash, at the rate of $1 00 each, shall have a copy *gratis* for one year. For a greater number than ten, the gratuity will be increased in proportion.

All Post Masters are requested to act as Agents, and, as such, by a recent decision of the Department, they are authorized to *frank* letters for the benefit of subscribers.

AUSTIN H. BROWN.

Indianapolis, Sept. 4, 1850.

GROCERIES.—A good supply of the best quality at
sept11 SEATON & HOLMAN'S.

PUMPS.—Douglass's Pumps, Snow's Pumps, and Downs, Myndorse & Co.'s Revolving Pumps for Cisterns and Wells of any depths for sale by HENRY S. KELLOGG. sept11

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Pearce, deceased, this day have been granted to me by the Clerk of the Marion Probate Court. Said estate is solvent. WILLIAM MARTIN,
sept11-3w Administrator.

M. SEATON. G. C. HOLMAN.
SEATON & HOLMAN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Carpets, &c.
No. 6, Washington Street,
INDIANAPOLIS.

H. J. HORN. B. C. HORN.
H. J. & B. C. HORN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Carpets, Leather, &c.
Sign of the Big 8.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

QUININE, &c.—
800 oz. sulphate Quinine, 24 oz. sulphate Morphine,
24 oz. Iodine, 10 oz. Iodide Iron,
75 oz. Iodide Potass, 16 oz. Citrate Iron,
2 oz. Valerianate Zinc, 6 oz. Chloroform,
4 dozen Collodion;
together with a full supply of Chemicals; all of which are warranted pure—on hands, and for sale by
sept11 CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING.

BOTANIC MEDICINES.—A full supply of Botanic Medicines, all of which are warranted, kept constantly on hand and for sale by CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING. sept11

TO MERCHANTS, FULLERS, DYERS, &c.—We would respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Fullers, Dyers, and other dealers to our large and well selected stock of Dye-Stuffs, consisting of

Madder,	Lac Dye,	Nut Galls,
Extr't Logwood,	Annatte,	Copperas,
Chip'd do.	Indigo,	Alum,
Blue Vitriol,	Camwood,	Brazil Wood, &c.
Cochineal,	Fustic,	

Which we are prepared to sell at the very lowest rates wholesale or retail. Dealers and consumers are respectfully invited to call and examine the articles and prices.
CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING.

TANNER'S OIL kept constantly on hand, and for sale by
sept11 CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING.

NEAT'S FOOT OIL, a superior article, for sale by
sept11 GRAIGHEAD & BROWNING.

LIGHT! LIGHT!!—Best No. 1 Lard Oil and Star Candles, for sale by CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING. sept11

Fall and Winter Goods for 1850.
H. J. & B. C. HORN.

WE are now receiving in store an extensive assortment of seasonable goods, consisting in part as follows, viz:
Dress Goods, Coburg and Oricans Cloths in high assorted colors;
Printed Cashmeres and de Laines, new style, in great variety;
French Merinos, all colors;
Black and colored Silk Warp Alpaca Lustres;
Plain Check and Fancy Earlston Ginghams;
Figured Tibet Cloths, high colors;
Poplin's Gala Plaids and Polka de Laines;
Plain and Figured Cameleon Silks and Satins, very rich patterns;
Prints—200 pieces Prints, entirely new styles and very cheap;
Cloths—Blue, Black, Wool Black, Brown, and assorted colors.
ALSO—Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Carpets, Crockery, Looking Glasses, Leather, Brown Muslins, Batting, Cotton Yarns, Ticking, &c.
Our Stock this Fall is unusally large and complete, and we feel confident that we can offer extraordinary inducements to all who may favor us with a call. sept11 H. J. & B. C. HORN

PREPARE FOR WINTER.—MUFFS! MUFFS!!—Just received a large assortment of Lynx, Genets, Chinchilla, Belgian, and Coney Muffs, all qualities and prices, from $1 to $12, at
sept11 HORNS'.

CAPS! CAPS!!—A general assortment of Mens and Boys' Plush, Cloth, and Fur Caps, new styles and very cheap. Just received at HORNS'. sept11

RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c.—Superior Bonnet, Cap, and Belt Ribbons, Dress Fringe, Silk, Thread, Lisle, Jackonet, and Swiss Laces, Edgings and Insertings, Linen, Silk and Worsted Braids and Tapes, &c., at SEATON & FOLMAN'S. sept11

DOMESTIC GOODS.—Three-quarter, four-quarter, and five-quarter bleached and brown Muslins, Drillings, Tickings, white, red, yellow, green, and Canton Flannels, a very large supply, and cheap, by SEATON & HOLMAN. sept11

BOOTS AND SHOES, CAPS, &c.—Superior calf and kip Boots for gents and boys. Ladies, Misses, and Children's Gaiters, Jeffersons, Buskins, and slippers, Gum Overshoes, &c. Also, a fine assortment of Gents and Boys Plush and Cloth Caps, Ladies fine and common Muffs, &c., now for sale by
sept11 SEATON & HOLMAN.

NOTICE.—I do hereby forewarn any person from trusting my wife, as she absconded without provocation, as I will not be accountable. JOHN McCALL.
Greenwood, Sept. 6, 1850. sept11-3w

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.
SESSION OF 1850-'51.

THE Thirty-First Annual Session of this Institution, will open on the first Monday in November next, and close on the last of February, under the following arrangements:—
H. WILLIS BAXLEY, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.
JOHN LOCKE, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
L. M. LAWSON, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
T. O. EDWARDS, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Medical Jurisprudence.
R. D. MUSSEY, M.D., Professor of Surgery.
LANDON C. RIVES, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
JOHN BELL, M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
JOHN DAVIS, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
The following branches will be included in the course: Anatomy, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Physiology, Pathology, Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Medical Jurisprudence, Medical Botany, Surgery, Obstetrics, Diseases of Females, Diseases of Children, Practical Medicine, and Physical Diagnosis.
The Dissecting Rooms will be opened for classes on the 1st of October.
Clinical Lectures, on Medicine Surgery, will be delivered at the Commercial Hospital three times a week.
OCTOBER LECTURES.
A course of Lectures